# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

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#### CONDITIONS.

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#### MISSIONARY.

Condensed for the Boston Recorder, from the Missionary Herald for February.

PALESTINE MISSION.

Journey of Messrs. Fisk and King from Cairo to Jerusalem through the Desert. (CONCLUDED.) Country of the Philistines.

At half past 5, after riding 11 hours and a half, we arrived at Gaza; took two small dirty apartments in a large filthy khan, and put up for the Sabbath, thankful that we were not among deserts of sand, or bands of Arab free-booters, so as to be obliged to travel on the Lord's day. Gaza is the city whose gates Sampson carried away, and where he slew 3000 Philistines at his death. We had no very good opportunity to judge of the population of the place, but probably the estimation, given by geographers, of 5000, is not far from the truth. Mussulmans never take a census, unless it be an enumeration of the houses in order to tax them. The city stands on a little elevation. The houses are all built of stone, but make a very mean appearance. The scenery around is beautiful.

[At Gaza they found a number of Greeks, and a Greek priest, to whom they gave 13 copies of the scriptures, and sold 25. But one present knew the Greek language, and to him they gave a Testament. The priest said, that the church had been built twelve centuries. They

grass, wheat, barley, and tobacco. The plains were agreeably diversified by gentle elevations and small valleys. Five hours and a half from Gaza, we saw on our left, the village of Mijdal, near the ruins of the ancient Askelon, which is now uninhabited. Such at least is the information given us by the Arabs. After riding eight hours and a half, we pitched our tent near the village Esdood, which, from its situation, and from the similarity of the name, we presume to be the ancient Ashdod. It consists of 100 or 150 of what the people call houses, miserable cabins and holes, built of stone, covered with branches of trees, and roots, and these again with earth, so that vegetation appears every where on the tops of them. -The place is inhabited wholly by Mussul-

Tuesday, 22. Riding through this ancient country of the Philistines, we have seen at a distance to the east, a range of high mountains. The country around us was green and beautiful, and the soil of a good colour, which might, no doubt, be made very productive by proper cultivation. We saw few villages, and those few are small. There are no scattered houses. The population appears not to

be great. Jaffa. - [In ten hours and a half ride after leaving Esdood, they arrived at Jaffa; English consul, his Dragoman came to procure them admittance into the city.-They took lodgings in the consul's house, which stands by the sea-side, and, as is supposed, at, or very near the place, where Simon the tanner lived, and the Apostle Peter was lodged. At evening the table was served by a man of Greek origin, who was 100 years old, and had been 80 years a servant in the family of Mr. Damiani and his father.

On the 24th they left Jaffa on mules and asses, and, after a ride of four hours, arrived at Rama, or Ramla, the Arimathea of the Scriptures, where they took lodgings for the night in an Armenian convent.

Approach to Jerusalem.

Friday, 25. At half past 5 we set out they saw us, one of their horsemen rode north-east, are not deep. Moriah has on Moriah. The whole area of the ancient

looked at us again, and then rode off .-Had we been Rayahs ( i. e. Christian subjects of the Grand Seignor,) he would not probably have left us without money.

[A little past noon they came to a village which Chateaubriand calls the village

and eat some bread and fruit.] ficult for mules and asses. After crossing the pool of Bethesda. a high mountain, we passed through a deep valley, where is a small village called Kaloona. The mountains here are of a peculiar formation. They seem almost Olives with Josephus's description of it in another a little without Zion gate, where as if built by the hand of man, and rise gradually step by step, like pyramids .-Each step, however is so fastened into the "Everlasting Hills," as to show you that it was placed there by the hand of Him, who existed "before the mountains were brought forth." On these steps, which ty of changes and misfortunes, which have terraces, in the middle of which usually are some times three or four rods wide, caused the rose on her cheeks to fade, her rises a small dome. The windows are and sometimes only a few feet, you see cultivated, vines, figs, and olives. The ered her face with the wrinkles of age: then fine wooden grates to prevent the country continued the same till we were but who still retains some general fea- women from being seen by those who pass within half an hour of Jerusalem, when all tures, by which we recognize her as the The streets are narrow and most of them at once Mount Olivet and the Holy City, person, who used to be the delight of the irregular. There are but few gardens in opened to our view. Thus it is often with | circle in which she moved. Such is the the city. the last hours of the Christian. He is o- present appearance of this Holy City, way, where he is continually exposed to ty, the joy of the whole earth." the attacks of enemies, till near the close and then he is favored with some bright visions of the place he is soon to enter.

They enter the Holy City.

With feelings not easily described, about four o'clock we entered JERUSALEM. The scenes and events of 4000 years seemed to rush upon our minds; events, in pril 21st.]

We crossed a bridge over the bed of a small river, now dry; and then passed through groves of olives, and fields of tribes came up to worship. Here are the principal gates of the city and are always open from morning till suntribes came up to worship. tribes came up to worship. Here enraptured prophets saw bright visions of the world above and received messages from on high for guilty man. Here our Lord and Saviour came in the form of a servant, and groaned, and wept, and poured out his soul unto death, to redeem us from sin, and save us from the pains of hell .-Here, too, the wrath of an incensed God has been poured out upon his chosen people, and has laid waste his heritage.

[Messrs. Fisk and King took lodgings in a Greek convent, called the Convent of St. Michæl the Archangel, situated but a little distance from the place where it is supposed the Lord Jesus was crucified .-Their windows looked out upon the Mount of Olives, from whence he ascended to glory, and where he commanded his disciples to "go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."-Mr. Wolff, took lodgings with his brethren the Jews.

The first part of their journal concludes with the following request to their brethren, and patrons in this favored land. which will draw forth many prayers in their behalf to Him who heareth prayer, and whose eye, doubtless, hath never been regardless of the interesting land in which they now dwell.]

Christian Brethren in America;-Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have and, word being sent to Mr. Damiani, the free course and be glorified, even as it is with you : and that we may be delivered from unreasonable and wicked men; for all men have not faith.

DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM,

By Messrs. Fisk and King. Jerusalem appears, in a general view, to be situated on the side of a mountain, descending toward the east, where it is divided from Mount Olivet by the valley of Cedron. The summit of the mountain is considerably higher than the city, so that in coming from Jaffa you arrive near

Jerusalem before you see it. On a nearer view of the city, you perceive that it is built on several hills ; viz. Zion at the southwest part, Calvary at the north-west, Moriah at the south-east,

and Bezertha at the north-east. The south wall passes over Mount Zifor Jerusalem, comforted with the hope, on, near its summit, so that a great part that this was the last day of our journey. of the hill is without the city. South of At 8 we crossed a hill, and then entered a the hill is the deep valley of the son of valley, which we were half an hour in Hinnom; the same valley, turning north, passing. Soon after this, we came among bounds Zion likewise on the west. The the mountains. Here we saw, at a dis- vallies, which separate it in the city from tance, a camp of Bedouins. As soon as Calvary on the north, and Acra on the Jews live in the dust between Zion and

on swiftly, as if to interrupt our path. He the east the deep valley of Cedron. On Jewish Temple on Moriah, which now delightful to know that there are times came into the road before us halted and the south of it, without the city, is a little encloses the Mosque of Omar, is walled till you come to the fountain of Siloah .-The vallies north and west of Moriah at present are not very deep. Calvary was perhaps only a small elevation on a greatof Jeremiah. A little way from it was a er hill, which is now the north-west part pure stream of water flowing out of a rock, of the city; but the name is now given to Thence we pursued our journey over a east of Calvary is the dividing valley be- ly Sepulchre stands on Calvary. The turned arch, which remind as of the symroad impassable for camels, and very dif- tween Moriah and Bezetha, in which is Catholics have one convent on the same metry of its former proportions, and the

> We have viewed Jerusalem from differpare Jerusalem to a beautiful person, and Abysinians have also each a small con flesh to consume away, and her skin to small, and those toward the street have

of life-till his feet are about to stand called a square, or rather a rhomboid, for the best advantage from the terrace of the within the gates of the New Jerusalem, the north-east and south-west angles are Governor's house. Here you see not a acute, and the north-west and south-east single mosque, but a collection of mosques are obtuse.

dwelling, and here his glory was rendered | Sheep gate and the gate of the Virgin Ma- them.

We measured the city by paces, and the following is the result:

From the N. W. corner	Pa	ces.
to Jaffa gate,	300	763 W.
to S. W. Corner,	468	side.
to Zion Gate,	195	
to the bend in the S. wall,	295	1149 S.
to the gate of Mogrebbins,	244	side.
to the S. E. Corner,	415	)
to the Golden Gate,	353	)
to Stephen's gate,	230	943 E. side
to N. E. Corner,	360	
to Herod's gate,	359	)
to the bend.	250	1419 N.
to Damascus Gate,	150	side.
to N. W. corner.	660	)

The total is 4279 paces, and allowing 5 paces to a rod, this gives 856 rods, or about two miles and two thirds, for the circumference of the city. Maundrel measured the city, and judged it to be two miles and a half in circumference. According to Josephus, it was 33 furlongs in circumference before Titus destroyed it. Mount Zion was then included, and the city seems from his description to have extended further north than it does now .-The wall of the city is high, but not thick. From counting the rows of stones we suppose the height, in different places to be 40, 50, and perhaps 60 feet. There is a castle, with two towers, on the west side, little south of Jaffa gate, to which travellers have given the name of the Pisah's Tower. For a little distance, near the north-east corner, there is a trench without the wall, but now nearly filled up.

In regard to the population of Jerusalem, the following estimate seems to us as probably correct as any one we have

Mussulmans,	10,000
Jews,	6,000
Greeks,	2,000
Catholics,	1,500
Armenians,	500
Total	20,000

The Jews themselves say, that they have only 600 families of Sephartim, or Spanish Jews, and 25 families of Ashkenasim, or Polish Jews. But some think the Jews more numerous than the Mussulmans. They occupy, however a much smaller part of the city than the Turks and Arabs. The Armenians live in and around their convent on Mount Zion ; the Greeks and Catholics have their convents and houses on Mount Calvary. The Turks and Arabs occupy Bezetha, and all the eastern part of the city, and have scattered dwellings in every quarter. The

elevation, which is marked on D'Anville's Liu, and none but Mussulmans are allowed map as Ophel; thence the descent is steep, to enter it on pain of death. In and near it are four minarets. There are two othand two on Calvary placed on opposite sides of the Holy Sepulchre, like the two thieves on the right and left of our Lord.

mountain. The Greeks have twelve here, and one near Zion gate. The Armenians ent stations, have walked around it and have three convents on Mount Zion, within it, and have stood on the Mount of large one and a small one in the city, and our hands, trying to discover the hills and it is believed stood the house of Caiaphas. vallies as laid down by him near 1800 years where Jesus was arraigned, and where ago, and after all our research we com- Peter denied him. The Copts, Syrians, whom we have not seen for many years, vent. The houses are of stone, most of and who has passed through a great varie- them low and irregular, with flat roofs or

Jerusalem is seen to best advantage from bliged to pass over a rough and wearisome which was once "the perfection of heau- Mount Olivet. We however see most of the city from the terrace of the convent Jerusalem, as to general form, may be where we lodge. The Temple is seen to and oratories. The two principal build-Near the bend on the west side is Jaffa ings are called el-Aksa and el-Sahhara .gate, called, also, the gate of Bethlebem Around them the vacant area is covered and the pilgrims' gate and Bab el Khao- with green grass, interspersed with paved leel [the gate of the Beloved, i. c. Abra- walks and trees, which furnish an agreeaham.] On the south side is the gate of ble shade to the loitering Turk. Ali Bey whilst viewing the innumerable suns of which Heaven, and Earth, and Hell, had Zion, called, also, the gate of David. On has given a good description of the Tem- midnight, feels no emotion of sublimity felt the deepest interest. This was the the east side, near the pool of Bethesda, ple, and its various buildings, and of the when thinking of their Creator? Why is place selected by the Almighty for his is the gate of Stephen, called likewise the foolish opinions of the Turks concerning

## RELIGIOUS.

From the Buston Recorder.

MR. WILLIS,-Permit me to call the attention of your readers, to a sermon of the Rev. Mr. Wayland's, recently preached in Boston, on the moral dignity of the missionary enterprise. It is not enough to say I was delighted with it, I trust I was edified and greatly benefitted by the perusal of it. For the sake of its readers I could have wished the introduction somewhat shorter, its style a little more free and less incumbered; but the body of the sermon, both as to style and matter, I think very admirable. There is an elevation and taste in the language, a strength and compass in the thoughts, that will render it acceptable and profitable to the scholar as well as the Christian.-The description of the mora! sublime is very

excellent :-" It will, however, we think be found, upon examination, that to that enterprise alone has been awarded the meed of sublimity, of which the conception was vast, the execution arduous, and the means to be employed simple but efficient .- Were not the object vast it could not arrest our attention. Were not its accomplishment arduous, none of the nobler energies of man being tasked in its execution, we should see nothing to admire. Were not the means to that accomplishment simple, our whole conception being vague, the impression would be feeble; were they not efficient, the intensest exertion could only terminate in failure and disgrace.

And here we may remark, that whereever these elements have combined in any undertaking, public sentiment has generally united in pronouncing it sublime, man. Malice may for a while have frownneither grasp what was vast, nor feel what was morally great, may have ridiculed. But all this has soon passed away. Human nature is not to be changed by the opposition of interest or the laugh of folly. There is still enough of dignity in man to respect what is great, and to veneand left ridicule to wonder at the impotence of its shaft, and malice to weep over the inefficacy of its hate.

" And we bless God that it is so. It is cheering to observe, that amidst so much that is debasing, there is still something ennobling in the character of man. It is most exercise. And let it not be suppo-

when his morally bedimmed eye "beams keen with honour;" that there is yet a redeeming spirit within him, which exults in enterprises of great pith and moers on Bezetha, one on Acra, one on Zion, ment. We love our race the better for every such fact we discover concerning it, and bow with more reverence to the dignity of human nature. We rejoice that, The Jews have a number of synagogues, shattered as has been the edifice, there where they stopped to quench their thirst, the whole hill. Bezetha is separated all connected together in the quarter yet may be discovered now and then a from Calvary by a wide valley : and the where they live. The church of the Ho- massive pillar, and here and there a well perfection of its original structure."

The plan of the sermon is unique, and the execution we think very able. The emarks upon Howard and Clarkson, and he introduction of their names, are per-

The remarks on the cross of Christ are well calculated to produce a salutary ef-

" Having paid this our honest tribute to the dignity of man, we must pause, and shed a tear over somewhat which reminds us of any thing other than his dignity. Whilst the general assertion is true, that soil, which produces shrubs, and, when become dry and withered, and have cov- usually strong iron grates for defence, and he is awake to all that is sublime in nature, and much that is sublime in morals, there is reason to believe that there is a single class of objects, whose contemplation thrills all beaven with rapture, at which he can gaze unmelted and unmoved. The pen of inspiration has recorded that the cross of Christ, whose mysteries the angels desire to look into, was to the tasteful and erudite Greeks, foolishness. And we fear that cases very analogous to this may be witnessed at the present day. But why, my hearers, should it be so ?-Why should so vast a dissimilarity of moral taste exist between seraphs who bow before the throne, and men who worship from the footstool? Why is it that the man whose soul swells with ecstacy it that an enterprise of patriotism presents itself to his imagination, beaming with celestial beauty, whilst the enterprise of redeeming love is without form or comeli-

We thought the ideas suggested, respecting the perseverance, self-denial, courage and faith, requisite in the missionary enterprize very correct.

" The missionary undertaking calls for perseverance; a perseverance of that character, which, having once formed its purpose never wavers from it till death. And if ever this attribute has been so exhibited as to challenge the respect of every man of feeling, it has been in such instances as are recorded in the history of the mission to Greenland and to the South Sea Islands, where we beheld men for fifteen or twenty years suffer every thing but martyrdom, and then, seeing no fruit from their labor, resolve to labor on, till death, if so be they might at last save one benighted heathen from the error of his

"This undertaking calls for self denial of the highest and holiest character. He who engages in it must, at the very outset, dismiss every wish to stipulate for any thing but the mere favour of God. His first act is a voluntary exile from all that a refined education loves; and every other act must be in unison with this. The salvation of the heathen is the object he would live for, for this he would die; nay, he would live any where, and die any how, if so be he might rescue one soul from everlasting woe.

"Hence you see that this undertaking requires courage. It is not that conrage which, wrought up by the stimulus of popular applause, can rush now and then upon the cannon's mouth; it is that which alone and unapplauded will, year after year, look death every moment in the face, and never shrink from its purpose. It is and history has recorded its achievements a principle which will " make a man inamong the noblest proofs of the dignity of trepidly dare every thing which can oppose him within the whole sphere of mored, and interest opposed; men who could tality, retain his purpose unshaken amidst the ruins of the world, and press toward his object while death is impending over him." Such was the spirit which spake by the mouth of an Apostle when he said, And now I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things which shall befal me there ; save that the Holy rate what is benevolent. The cause of Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying man has at last gained the suffrages of that bonds and afflictions abide me. Yet man. It has advanced steadily onward, none of these things move me; neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I may finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus."

"But above all the missionary undertaking require faith in its holiest and subli-

draws from the power of the senses; tracts: whatever makes the past, the distant; or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking be- of the Lord, and make known his deeds at and perseverance in holiness unto eternal ings." And when we speak of faith, we refer to a principle which gives substance to things hoped for, and evidence to things not seen; which, bending her keen present time. It has increased much of tained, and benevolence has executed the glance on the eternal weight of glory, makes it a constant motive to holy enterprise; which, fixing her eagle eye upon the infinite of future, makes it bear right well the limits of our society, and the work has connected with it, and love to the author upon the purposes of to-day; a principle which enables a poor feeble tenant of the dust to take strong hold upon the per- the work has been great and powerful, es- him with holy ardour to pray, "Thy fections of Jehovah; and fastening his pecially in Harwick and Chatham. Our kingdom come." And the same spirit hopes to the very throne of the Eternal; bids earth roll, nor feels its idle whirl."

are very solemn and affecting. " Engaged in such an object, and supported by such hopes, you may well suppose we can very well bear the contempt of scorn. It is written, that in the last are of different ages, from 10 to 69 and the extension of his kingdom, that he uses days there shall be scoffers. We regret 78-but mostly heads of families, from 23 men as instruments to promote his declathat it should be so. We regret that men to 45. The people have assembled for rative glory; and he finds that the Lord should oppose an enterprise of which the worship almost every evening in some requires of him to be found faithful as a chief object is, to turn sinners unto holi- part of our village, and of late two or steward of the grace of God. The paraness. We will pity them, and we will three at the same time, and all full to ble of the talents; of the husbandman; pray for them. For we consider their situation far other than enviable. We recollect that it was once said by the Divine Missionary, to the first band which he commissioned, He that despiseth you despiseth me, and he that despiseth me despiseth him that sent me. So that this very contempt may at last involve them in a controversy infinitely more serious than they at present anticipate. The reviler of missions, and the missionary of the ministerial help. I have lately attended deemer's kingdom, in our own hearts or cross must both stand before the judgment and spoke in 12 meetings in 3 days, and in the world, unless we labour in his cause. seat of him who said, Go ye into all the preached sermons in all but two. I am Not that we would suggest the idea that world, and preach the gospel to every creature. It is affecting to think, that whilst the one surrounded by the nations, who through his instrumentality have been rescued from everlasting death, shall receive the plaudit, Well done good and faithful servant; the other may be numbered with those despisers who wonder and perish. O that they might know, even in this their day, the things which belong to their peace, before they are 'hidden from their eyes!"

We were pleased with the boldness, and faith, and commanding eloquence of Mr. W. when answering the objections of

despondency. "Again, suppose all that is affirmed

were true. If it must be, let it be. Let the dark cloud of infidelity overspread Europe, cross the ocean, and cover our own beloved land. Let nation after nation swerve from the faith. Let iniquity abound and the love of many way cold-even until there is on the face of this Savior Jesus Christ. All we ask is that we accounts of revivals in several of our may be members of that one church. - God churches are at this time received, which grant that we may throw ourselves into this bring in a steady increase of from two to But even then, we should have no fear where they exist. The prospect is somethat the church of God would be extermi what hopeful, yet in many large sections nated. We would call to remembrance within our bounds, there is an utter famine the years of the right hand of the Most High. We would recollect there was once a time when the whole church of Christ not only could be, but actually was, gathered with one accord in one place. It was then that place was shaken as with a rushing mighty wind, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost. That same day three thousand were added to the Lord. Soon, we hear, they have filled Jerusalem with their doctrine. The church has commenced her march. Samaria has with one accord believed the gospel, & Antioch has become obedient to the faith. The name of Christ has been proclaimed throughout Asia Minor. The temples of the gods, as though smitten by an invisible hand, are deserted. The citizens of Ephesus cry out in despair. Great is Diana of the Ephesians. Licentions Corinth is purified by the preaching of Christ crucified. Persecution puts forth her arm to arrest the spreading " superstition." But the progress of the faith cannot be stayed. The church of God advances unhurt amidst racks and dungeons, persecutions & death : nay, " smiles at the drawn dagger, and defies its point." She has entered Italy, and appears before the walls of the eternal city. Idolatry falls prostrate at her approach. Her ensign floats in triumph over the capital. She has placed on her brow the diadem of the Cesars!

After having witnessed such successes, and under such circumstances, we are not to be moved by discouragements. To all of them we answer, Our Field is the world. The more ardnons the undertaking, the greater will be the glory. And that glory will be ours; for God Almighty is with Us. "

To form a correct idea of the sermon, it must be read at a single sitting. We hope it will have an extensive circulation. If all missionary sermons exhibited an equal spirit of catholicism and benevolence, were as ably executed and as well finished, no man of sense and reading would think of withholding his countenance and co-operation.

REVIVAL. the loan of a letter from Rev. John Peak, and is constrained cordially to approve the ceive no advantage. "The kingdom of God spoliations previous to 1800.

ever," says the British moralist, " with- we make the following interesting ex- Christ has now become the end of the

My Dear Brother,

The remarks in reference to scoffers the same sentiments, and will probably be see his desires accomplished. The disof those who would point at us the finger row. The subjects of this gracious work, pleased to work by the use of means, in us and pray for us. We are in want of petitions for the prosperity of the Renot weary of the work, but sometimes am the Lord Jesus is under obligation to his weary in it .- Relig. Intel.

> A correspondent at Union college, Scheted with a shower of divine grace. Several towns in the neighborhood are re- word which is gone out of his mouth shall freshed particularly Glen's falls, Sandy- not return to him void, but it shall achill, and Fort Edward. This has been complish the thing whereunto he hath one of the most abandoned places in this sent it. But if we are among the number of private judgment, as the unalienable birth-

hope of salvation .- Zion's Herald.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Edge-

field, January 30, 1824. "Several of the churches have been good and faithful servants, enter ye into visited with a time of refreshing from the the joy of your Lord. in three churches has baptized about 250 earth but one pure church of our Lord & within the two last years-and cheering Thermopylae of the moral universe, ten members monthly, to each church, of the word of God."-South. Intelligencer.

# FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

"THY KINGDOM COME." This petition implies a cheerful submission to the authority of God's law, and a cordial reception of all those displays of his perfections, which he has made to us. The law of God condemns men as sinners, because they have transgressed the holy and righteous law of their Creator. And can the sinner who is obnoxious to the penalty of the law, approve the sentence that condemns him? He certainly cannot, so long as he is influenced by his rebellious heart; for his heart by nature is enmity against God, not subject to his law, neither indeed can be; and this disposition of mind is what constitutes his guilt and danger. But God has made other bout with divers and strange doctrines; for displays of his character than his law, it is a good thing that the heart be established He has devised and produced a medium of with grace, and not with meats that have not reconciliation for transgressors who are under condemnation; this is proclaimed in in. the Gospel of his Son. But do men naturally incline with cordiality to receive this display of the divine character? certainly not. The human heart is naturally as much opposed to the true spirit of the can be produced, and they reject and contemn this way? We answer, it can only be produced by the agency of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to enlighten the mind, to discover the spirituality of the divine law, and show the sinner the reasonableness of its requirements, and the justice of its sanctions. This is cal culated to subdue his spirit and humble him in the dust; and while he compares altogether unprofitable and unavailing, yea, the righteous requirements of the Law meats of themselves, profited not those who obwith the impurity of his heart, and his served them, even whilst the institutions conabsolute disobedience to the spirit and cerning them were in force, under the Jewish letter of the law, he is prepared to hear economy. and cordially receive the proclamation of the Gospel. In this way he is led to discover the remedy suited to his case, in the Cross of Christ, and he embraces Christ as We have been politely favoured with his Redeemer from the curse of the law,

Law for righteousness, to him who, having believed on his name, is enabled to We are directed to "declare the work trust in him for justification, adoption mong the people." The blessed revival life. Thus he discovers that the benevowhich commenced in our church and con- lence of God prompted him to devise the gregation last April, has continued to the plan by which redemption could be oblate, and has become the most glorious plan; -and the same benevolence has have professed a gracious change within and a happy participant of the blessings extended from this place into five towns, and finisher of this wondrous scheme of among various societies. In some of them grace, so fraught with blessings, constrain church has received about 40, and there that constrains him to pray "thy kingdom are as many more who are apparently of come," will also prompt him to labour to received if they should present them- cipline through which his mind has passelves, as I hope they will. It is expect- sed has taught him the necessity of the now and ever-Amen. ed that six or eight will present themselves Gospel to his fellow sinners, and he also at our monthly church meeting to-mor- discovers that the Lord is graciously overflowing. At the present time the a- of the ten virgins; fully demonstrates the wakening appears to be more extensive truth of the position, that our Lord not and powerful among us than at any for- only requires his people to pray that his mer period, and our meetings are con- kingdom may come, but also to labour for ducted with more solemnity and good or- its promotion. Again, the example of the der, and it is peculiarly animating to hear Apostles and primitive christians, and the our young converts pray, and exhort their faithful soldiers of the cross, in every age, fellow sinners to repent and turn to God, unequivocally declares, that we have no and sing praises. You will rejoice with warrant to expect the fulfilment of our people, or in any way dependent upon their exertions to carry forward the purposes of his grace,—by no means; these nectady, under date of Feb. 9, writes, "Zi- will go forward, though earth and hell on prospers in this vicinity. Moreau, in unite to impede their progress,-for He the north part of Saratoga co. is now visi- speaketh, and it is done-He commandeth and it standeth fast forever. The There is a revival of religion in Burk, like the heath in the desert, that knoweth Vermont, and in Lemster, N. H. In the not whence good cometh. Let us then former place about 40 have obtained a not only pray, but labour, for the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer, that we may at last be cheered with the

HARTFORD, FEBRUARY 24, 1824.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

blessed plaudit of our Judge, well done

HEBREWS Xiii. 9th.

"Be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines; for it is a good thing that the heart be established with grace; not with meats that have not profited them that have been occupied therein."

" There is an inference in these words from what was asserted in the preceding verse, concerning the immutability of Christ and his doctrine; namely, this; seeing that the doc. trine of Christ taught by the apostles is as Christ himself, the same yesterday to-day and forever; therefore the apostle exhorts them not to be carried about with divers and strange doctrines. We observe the nature of false doctrines, and their effect upon the minds of men. In themselves they are light and vain like the wind; tossing men up and down as the wind and the waves do the ship that wants ballast, turning them out of their course and endangering their salvation .- Therefore, says the apostle, take heed that ye be not carried aprofited them that have been occupied there-

By meats we understand, controversies, and disputes about matters of minor importance.-By grace we understand the doctrines of the Gospel, and the sanctifying grace of the spirit, Gospel, as to the Law. How then can which fixes and establishes the heart, and keeps sinful men be brought cheerfully to sub. the christian steady and steadfast; hence we mit to the Law, when the Gospel reveals learn that it is far better to have the neart filthe only way by which this submission led with divine grace, than the head filled with peculations, disputes, and controversies in re-

It is good that the heart be established with grace, and not with meats, and the reason is added; they have not profited them that are occupied therein-that is to observe the doctrine concerning a religious distinction of meats, since the Gospel has been received, is

How extremely natural is it for those who decline from the grace of God, as the only means to establish their hearts in peace with him, to labour in that whereby they shall re-

sed that we speak at random when we dated Hyannis, Mass. Jan. 30th, 1824, to Law which condemns him as a transgres- is not meat and drink, but righteousness, and mention the sublimity of faith.—" What- Rev. S. Gano, of this town, from which sor of its holy and righteous precepts. peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost," it "cometh local the Senate preceding the Se not by observation," but is established within the Constitution, in regard to the election of the believing soul. How important then is it President and Vice President, was taken up at the present day, while many are crying " lo here, and lo there," to take heed to the injunc. tion of the Omniscient Saviour, " go not after them." That heart that is established by the indwelling of the graces of the Holy Spirit, will not be easily moved from its steadfastness in the doctrines and practice of the Gospel: work that I ever witnessed. About 100 made him a cordial recipient of the plan, but if we are not rooted and grounded in the truth, we shall be very liable to become the sport of the winds and waves of temptation, and like some of old as well as modern times, make shipwreck of faith and a good conscience. Now unto him that is able to keep us from falling, and to present us faultless before the throne of his glory with exceeding joy. To the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both

> We have received two numbers of the Cath. olic Miscellany, published at Charleston, S. C. and we are not a little surprized to observe the zeal with which a writer in that paper, attempts to demonstrate an affinity between the principles of the Roman Catholic Church and Republicanism, as recognized in the Constitution and Government of the United States.

If the conduct of the councils in that antichristian communion are to be taken as a criterion of judgment, we should have supposed it difficult to ask our belief of the sentiment, that the Roman Catholic Church and Republicanism are identified. We suppose however. that Dr. England would tell us, that the Massacres of the Hugenots in France, by the Catholic Church, were not because the Catholic Church was opposed to the right of private judgment, but because those men who thus suffered, were "obstinate heretics, and had no conscience:" and that it was right and proper to punish the body for the good of the soul.

On this principle, the Holy Inquisition is a human institution, and deserves the encouragement of the republicans of the United States. We trust the citizens of this country are too enlightened to listen with confidence to the Lulaby of the Mother of Harlots.

of those who cry Lord, Lord, and do not right of all men. Under this guarantee the the things which he requires, we shall be Protestant, the Catholic, and the Jew, may promulgate their several creeds. But we trust so long as we are favoured with the perusal of the faithful page of history, and are permitted to read the word of God, in the former of which we find a detail of the horrid barbarities of the "Woman upon the scarlet coloured beast, full of the names of blasphemy," as prophesied of in the latter, we shall not arm. And while the nations of the earth, who ate have given their power and strength to the beast, are now drinking the wine of the wrath of Almighty God, and the fury of his indignation is poured out upon those who have received the mark of the beast; here we ac-Christ-no influence over men's concerns, but our faith, but the judgment seat of Christ.

"The whore that sitteth upon many wa ters," hath here no lodgement. We hear the report of her fornications and her torments, from afar, and we believe the hour of her awful and complete desolation slumbers not .-May the inhabitants of this highly favoured land, duly appreciate the civil and religious privileges they enjoy-and yield evangelical obedience to the King in Zion.

A revival of religion has recently commened at Burlington and Bristol, in this state. At East Haddam Landing, the awakening

We have examined some pieces of Saxony and Spanish Cloth, from the Saxony Woolen Factory at Framingham, Mass. conducted by

Mr. W. H. Knight, We are very highly gratified with the quality and appearance of these Cloths, and we think them at least equal, if not superior to any im-

ported cloths we have seen, of the same cost. We understand that the Saxony Company are incorporated with a capital of \$300,000, and we do not hesitate to say if they continue to turn out goods, equal to the specimens we have seen, they cannot fail of abundant encouragement from an enlightened public.

Said Cloths may be seen at the store o Messrs. Hills, and Baker & Dimock, Merchant Tailors in this City.

Mr. Monroe in his late message in relation to the naval peace establishment, has signified to the people of the United States, his determination to retire from the Presidency after the

### General Entelligence.

Congressional.

SENATE. Monday, February 2.

Several resolutions were offered, from merchants and underwriters, in various parts of ter, to order suit to be commenced against such the country, praying for indemnity for French | delinquent and his sureties.

In pursuance of the order of the day, the tee of the Senate, proposing an amendment of for consideration, in committee of the Whole, Mr. Smith in the Chair. The first question was upon adopting the amendment submitted by Mr. Benton, in the shape of a new resolution, proposing a division of the country into districts; each district to have one vote for President and Vice President; that vote to be decided by the ballots of the people, in their primary assemblies; and when no election is made by the people, that the choice shall go to the House of Representatives, as now provided by the Constitution.

Mr. Benton spoke at some length in favour of his amendment: when the senate

Tuesday, February 3. Mr. Barton offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands, inquire into the expediency of making further provision, by law, to prevent frauds in surveying the public lands of the UnitedStates, and in making certificates of such surveys.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, proposing an inquiry into the present state and circumstances of Navy Hospital fund," and whether any alteration is necessary to carry into effect the wise and humane purposes for which that fund was established, was again read and agreed to.

The order of the day, being the proposition submitted by Mr. Benton, to amend the Constitution of the United States, in regard to the election of President and Vice President, was again taken up. Mr. Benton resumed, and concluded his remarks on the subject; when on motion of Mr. Eaton, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to Monday next.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 4.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill "in further addition to an act to establish an uniform system of naturalization;" which was read, and passed to a second reading.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr.

Barton, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of making further provision, by law, to prevent frauds in surveys of public lands, and n making certificates thereof, was again read

Adjourned Thursday, February 5. The bill from the other house, "to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida," was read the third time, as amended in the Senate, and

Mr. Noble submitted a resolution of the Lerislature of Indiana, instructing the Delegates in Congress from that State, to use their exertions to procure the location of the road from Our constitution happily recognizes the right the Ohio river to the Mississippi, of which surveys were made, under the authority of Congress, some years since. This resolution was referred to the Select Committee on Roads and Canals.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill "to authorize the making of a military road from Fort St. Philip, on the river Mississippi, to the English Turn, as an auxiliary to the defence of New-Orleans." The bill was made the order of the day, for Monday next. Adjourned.

Friday, February 6.

The bill authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war, was taken up. Considerable debate arose on the details of the willingly put ourselves within the power of her bill. Before the question was taken the Sen-

> Adjourned to Monday Monday, February 9.

The Senate resumed the unfinished business of Friday last, being the bill reported by the Committee on Naval affairs, "authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war, for the naval service of the United knowledge no head of the Church, but Jesus States;" Mr. Barbour moved to fill the blank for the appropriation, with "250,000 dollars the word and Spirit of God—no law of trial for ally, for three succeeding years." This was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

> Adjourned. Tuesday, February 10.

Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, presented the memorial of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, praying a loan from the Government, for certain purposes. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill "authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war, for the naval service of the United States, was read the third time, and PASSED.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill " better to secure the accountability of public officers and others."

The first section of the bill provides, that no salary, compensation, or emolument shall be paid to any person who is, or shall be, indebted to the United States, until such person has accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be so indebted.

The second section makes it the duty of every accountable officer who, in making payment to the United States, is, by law, authorized to retain his fees, or salary, out of the money for which he is accountable, and who is indebted to the United States to pay over, at the time required by law for his payments and accountability, all his fees and emoluments, until he shall have discharged the sums for which he is indebted; and makes it the duty of the Treasury Department, at a certain time in each year, to give notice to such officers, of the sum due from them, and make it the duty of Collectors, and other officers, to withhold the pay of the persons employed by them, until their debts to the Government are dischar-

The third section provides, that no person shall be appointed to any office, which entitles him, in any way, to receive, and makes it his duty to account for, public monies, who shall at the time of such appointment, be indebted to the United States.

The fourth section makes it the duty of the President of the United States to communicate to Congress, in the first week of each session, the names of persons, whose pay is withheld under the provisions of this act, with the amount due, &c. with a proviso, that in all cases where the pay of any person is withheld, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, if demanded by the person, to report, forthwith, to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance; and it shall be the duty of such agent, within six days thereaf-

The bill passed to be engrossed, for a third Adjourned

Wednesday, February 11. The bill " better to secure the accoun-

The bill from the other House, authorizing was referred to a Select Committee. surveys for roads and canals, was read and passed to a second reading.

Adjourned. Thursday, February 12.

The bill from the other House, " authorizing surveys for roads and canals," was read ayes 84, noes 108. the second time, and referred to the Select Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, the bill " to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ruggles in the chair. Mr. Mills submit ted his views upon the subject, at length; and mates, &c. in relation to Roads and Canals. some remarks were made by Messrs. Johnson, further consideration of the subject was, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, postponed till Monday next and the bill was made the order of that day.

The bill " extending the term of pensions, granted to persons disabled, and to the widowe and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds, their duty, on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war," on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. was taken up, reported to the Senate, without amendment, imports. and passed to be engrossed and read the third

Adjourned.

Friday February 13. Mr. Noble presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, requesting her representatives, and instructing her Senators in Congress, to take all necessary measures to procure the extinguishment of the

Indian title to land within that state. The bill "extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the wid- mittee on Naval Affairs. ows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed vessels of the United States, during the late war," was read the third time and passed.

Several bills of private interest, were read the third time and passed!

Adjourned to Modnay.

#### HOUSE.

Monday, Feb. 2. On motion of Mr. Brent, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pre-emption right to all persons who are settled upon the public lands on the banks of the Mississippi for the purpose of aiding and facilitating steam navigation upon said river. Also,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to encourage settlements on the public lands upon the banks of the Mississippi river, with a view to improve the pavigation of said river.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, the orders of the day were postponed, to take up a bill for the appointment of two additional Indian Agents. The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole, on consideration of the bill.

[This bill provides, 1st. "That, from and after the passage of this act, the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint two Indian Agents, in addition to those the western side of the Mississippi, at such places as he may think proper. 2d. That the Agents appointed according to the provisions of this act, shall receive a compensation for their services, of 1300 dollars each, in full, and that all rations, or other allowances, made to them shall be deducted from the sums hereby allowed."]

A desultory debate arose on this bill, and it was finally ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with copies of several documents relative to the correspondence with the government of Spain, relating to the Florida treaty.

Adjourned. Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of War, transmitting a statement of appropriations for the service of the year 1823, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head, last dates from Washington. the amount expended under each, and the balance remaining unexpended in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1823; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole. Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill " making provision for procuring the necessary surveys, estimates, &c. for roads and ca-

Several gentlemen expressed their sentiments on the subject; and the House Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

On motion of Mr. A. Stevenson, it was Resolved. That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, by law, a post route from the Short Pump, in Henrico country, state of Virginia, to Dentonville, in the county of Hanover.

The session of this day was principally occupied, in a debate on the bill making provision for surveys, &c. on roads and canals. Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

The bill concerning roads and canals was again taken up, the discussion of which contiaued, till the House

Adjourned. Friday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Forward reported a bill, laving duties on sales of merchandise at auction, and for other purposes, which was read twice, and committed.

Mr. Abbot offered a resolution, proposing the following amendment to the Constitution: "That no part of the Constitution of the United States ought to be construed, and shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of colour into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of said states." The resolution was read twice, and committed.

The bill concerning internal improvements

was again under discussion. Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 9.

A memorial was presented from Dr. Smith, tability of public officers and others, was read of Baltimore, on the prevention of the small the third time, PASSED, and sent to the other pox; the memorial goes at length into the subject, and, after mentioning the present The Senate then proceeded to the order of alarming prevalence of the disease, and disthe day. The bill " allowing a draw-back on cussing the validity of kine pock, as its prethe exportation of cordage manufactured in ventive, proposes a plan for the dissemination the United States from foreign hemp," was ta- of genuine vaccine matter, by a Central ken up for consideration, in Committee of the Agent, at Washington, and local Agents in each Congressional District. The memorial

> The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill for obtaining the requisite surveys and estimates on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Barbour's motion to strike out the enacting clause, was decided in the negative-Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of the Whole, on the bill to obtain the necessary plans esti-Several ineffectual attempts were made to of Kentucky, and Holmes, of Maine. The destroy the bill; it was finally ordered to a third reading, ayes 115, noes 86.

The House then took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill for a revision of the Tariff. Soon after, the Committee rose, and the House Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The engrossed bill to procure the necessary plans, surveys, and estimates, in relation to or casualties, received while in the line of roads and canals, was read a third time, PAS-SED, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. On motion of Mr. Tod, the House went in-

to Committee of the Whole, on the bill to in Committee of the Whole. The bill was amend the several acts for imposing duties on Several gentlemen expressed their senti-

nents on the merits of the bill. The Committee rose, and had leave to sit again. The bill from the Senate "to secure the ac countability of public officers and others," was

twice read and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill from the Senate "authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the naval service of the United States," was twice read, and committed to the Com-

Adjourned. Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Cushman, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a bill "making appropriations for the Public Buildings; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill "to authorize the opening and laying out a road from Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, to the seat of government in Missouri;" which was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill " to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports." A long and desultory debate arose, till the

House Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 13. A number of relief bills were reported and

committed. Mr. Crowninsheld, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill from the Senate, authorizing the building of additional sloops of war, without amendment, and it was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on the Union.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL. Ar. Hempbill, from the and Canals, reported a bill to authorize a subscription for stock in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, which was read a first

and second time, and committed. The following resolution, offered by Mr. already appointed by law; to be stationed on Ross, was read, and ordered to lie on the ta-

> Resolved. That the Committee on the District of Columbia, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the election of a delegate, from said District, to represent the same in the Congress of the Uni-

> The House then took up, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, the bill for increasing the Tariff on certain articles. After a protracted debate, in which a number of members engaged, the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again; and the House

Adjourned to Monday.

## THE TARIFF.

The Bill for a revision of the Tariff, for the encouragement of American Manufactures, had not passed the houses of Congress at our

" Lo! the poor Indian."-Pope. "My ear is pained, my soul is sick with every day's report of wrong and outrage, with

which earth is filled. - Cowper. From a Philadelphia paper.

Mr. Poulson,-The feelings of every one possessed of a common share of the sensibilities of our nature, must be shocked by the accounts with which our different papers teem, of what are miscalled Indian outrages. Tribe by tribe, we have gradually driven them, by fraud, violence, and intrigue, first beyond the Susquehannah, then the Ohio, and now to the very sources of the Missouri; and here, sir, at least, it might reasonably be supposed, we would have left them. But no! we must interfere with them even here. Armed bodies of fifty or one hundred men, invade the prairies of the St. Peters and Yellow Stone, under the pretence of trading. But one would suppose such numbers of armed men were unnecessary, on a mere peaceable trading expedition. No, sir ! disguise it under what term we may, it must be evident to every reflecting mind, that the object of these pretended traders, but actual robbers, is the trapping of the furs, in which consists the only riches of the poor children of the forest-and the destruc-

tion of the game, their only means of support. True it is, that the "Indians cannot much onger retain their original habits;" they must become civilized, or be exterminated. But, sir, while we allow our enthusiasm to plunge us into war with the Turk, and to contribute freely to the cause of the Greeks, on the other side of the Atlantic, have we none-not one -who, having reason in his charity, will at

thought I allow my enthusiasm to lead me away. But, sir, I have experienced Indian seen the actual degree of their suffering and oppression, and my heart has bled for them. corum and solemnity as at any other church. In conclusion, sir, I would propose that some of our respectable citizens should call a meetsubject, to be signed by the citizens general-

ly. Let us have no more smoking villagesno more licensed murders of old men-but let us do our best to improve them in the arts of have built a large school house for this purcivilization and religion, to" make the wilderness blossom as the rose," "and to prepare a high way for our God."

Yours, &c.

So say we. Let meetings be called in evey part of the country to petition Congress to that will effectually wipe away the stain which now attaches itself to our national character. When a foreigner wishes to raise a blush on the face of an American, he points to our slaves and to the Indians. We throw back the odium of slavery upon our ancestors and our mother country, but the shame of oppressing the sons of the forest belong pre-emmently to ourselves. It is from the whites of the present generation, from our fur traders and rom the settlers on our extensive frontiers hat the Indians have received the beaviest injury. It is high time for the friends of humanity to lift up their voices on this subject. And now is the moment to do it. Will it be believed?--at this very moment a resolution is lying upon the table of Congress for a repeal of the act, passed a few sessions since, appropriating annually \$10,000 for the civilization of the Indians. Yes, this act, which forms the brightest page in our statute book is about to be repealed; this act, which is the only answer to the heaviest charge which has been brought against us as a nation; this act, which has convinced the Indians that the President of the United States is indeed their father, and that there are white men who are indeed their brothers, will be repealed unless a vigorous effort is made by the friends of humanity to prevent it.

We are informed on highly respectable authority that the gentleman who introduced this resolution has been busily employed in gaining It contains about 60 scholars.—Star. friends to his proposition, and that several members of Congress are already pledged to vote for the repeal. Shall the enemies of hu-manity triumph? Shall those who are desirous of the complete extermination of the Indians or our borders, that they may take possession | of their lands, be gratified in their cruel pur-

Shall the sympathies and charities of this country be exhausted upon a distant nation, while no voice is raised in behalf of 400,000 oppressed Indians, dwelling within our own borders? We trus not. We trust that meetings will be called in every part of our country, and that the people will rise as one man, and demand that justice shall be done, and that the name of an American shall not become a bye-word and a reproach.

Below will be found a table showing at one view the extensive system which is now in successful operation for the civilization of the Indians in our western forests. From this table it appears that in the schools at the different stations, all of which are supported in part by the government of the United States, there are now more than 800 Indian children .--Shall they be sent back to the forest .- N. Y. Observer.

The following table was prepared for the Columbian Star.

Name and Site of Stations.	By whom established	When established.	No of scholars at last Report	ly allowed by the U.S. for tuition.	No of Mission Family.
ol at Cornwall. Connecticut.	American Board of F. Missions Boston	1817	35	d 1438	-
nerd. Cherokee Nation, Tennessee.	do do.	1817	00	1200	4
ot, Choctaw Nation,	do	8181	00	1200	2
ell, do.	do. do.	1821	15	350	
new do	do. do.	1822	66	800	10
ht, Cherokees, Arkansas,	do. do.	1820	50	600	9
Wayne, Indiana, and Michigan,	Baptist General Convention.	1820	40	200	10
y Towns, Cherokees, Tennessee,	do do.	1820	50	500	26
wattes, do	do. do.	1821	25	250	
ington, Creek Nation,	do. do.	1823	6	600	7
la Nation, New York.		1820	10	500	
arora Nation, New York,	United Foreign Massion Society, N Y.	1819	45	450	
a Nation, New York,		1819	31	450	31
o, Osages, Arkansas,	do do	1820	224	250	30
nony, Orages Missouri,	do. do.	18.22	10	250	4
adolts, near Upper Sandusky,	Methodist Ohio Conference.	1821	50	500	
Place, Cherokees, Tennessee,	United Brethren	1001	20	300	
roe, Chickasaw Nation,	Synod of South Carolina and Georgia.	1821	54	500	12
ity Hall, do.	Cumberland Missionary Society.	1821	22	400	
was, Miami of the Lake,	Western Missionary Society.	1822		300	22
sant, Missouri,	Catholic Bishop of New Orleans.	1823		800	

CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS. bring us, their affectionate children, to civ- cian heal thyself" ilization and to the knowledge of Jesus, the Redeemer of the red skins, as well as of the

President. have made extensive improvements, by clearappeal, will be our neglect and ill treatment of which have compelled them to labour for the the Indians .- "Look ye all to it." It may be support of themselves and families.

away. But, sir, I have experienced Indian moral conduct of the Oneida, Stockbridge, hospitality-I have rested me in their huts-I and Tuscarora Indians. The Oneidas have have partaken of their homely food- I have built themselves a handsome chapel, in which Divine service is performed, with as much de-

"The Indians on the Alleghany, Cataraugus and Tonewanda have made considerable ing, and draw up a petition to Congress on the advances, and improvement, by the aid of the Society of Friends

"The Senecas appear to be seriously engaged in the education of their children, and

"The Genessee Indians have not had the same advantages, but have profited by the example of the white population surrounding their reservation.

"The Creek Indians have recently consented to the establishment of schools among do something for the poor Indians ; something them, and the Agent entertains great expectations of success.

"The attention of the Society of Friends has been turned to the Shawanese, Senecas and Wyandotts, at Lewistown and Upper Sandusky, in Ohio. These Indians reside on their reservations, and have made considerable progress in improving their lands. They have a prosperous stock of cattle and hogs, and improve fast in the cultivation of wheat, corn and vegetables. They are desirous to have their children educated and some steps have been taken for the purpose The Miamies have lately manifested a dis-

position to adopt civilized habits. They have taken measures to fence in fields for cultivation. Some of their children are educated, at the school established at Fort Wayne, by the Baptist Board. The Northern Missionary Society are making efforts to establish a school among the

Indians, in the vicinity of Saganaw Bay; and

notwithstanding some opposition, they will doubtless be ultimately successful. "The Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potowatanies, also, have manifested a desire for improvement, by the provision which they have made, in the treaty lately concluded at Chicago, for the support of teachers, blacksmiths, and a person to instruct them in agriculture."

A school has been established under the auspices of Episcopalians, among the Menominee tribe at Green Bay, Michigan Territory.

The late freshet on Connecticut River, has done damage, to the amount of, as it is calculated, \$1,000,000. We hope this is much too The newspapers up the river, particularly the Hampshire and Greenfield Gazettes, and the Bellows Falls Intelligencer, give particular accounts of the injuries caused by it. In addition to the destruction of the Northampton Bridge, nearly the whole draw at the head of the Falls, near the South Hadly Canal, was swept away; the bridge at Montague has gone; the dam and locks at the mouth of Miller's River, carried away; and the "great dam, connected with the locks below, which was re-built the last season, is materially in jured." The bridges at Lebanon, Windsor, Vestmoreland, Cheshire, Walpole and Bratleborough, with ever so many little bridges on the small streams, are destroyed. Houses and Barns have been unroffed by the gale, and a vast deal of property, of all sorts, has been spoiled on the spot, or drifted down the river and lost .- Mirror

MARRIED,

At Springfield, William P. Cleaveland, jun. Esq. of New London, to Miss Mary Dwight, daughter of the late James S. Dwight, Esq. At Farmington, Mr. George Spalding, of time. New Haven, to Miss Helen Cowles, daughter of Col. Gad Cowles. Mr Joseph Hurd, to Miss Fanny Hull. Mr. Johnson B. Gordon, to Miss Belinda Hills. At Middletown, Mr. Alfred Jilson, to Miss

Eliza Kyes. At Thompson, Mr. John Green, to Miss

Salaiyn Haughton. At Ryegate, Vt. Col. Jacob Blanchard, to Miss Thomos Jefferson Cameron, daughter of Judge Cameron, and grand daughter of Gen.

DIED,

Stark.

In this city, Mr. Lemuel Swift, aged 41. At North-Haven, Joseph Pierpont, Esq.

At Middletown, Mr. Angel Bario, aged 46. a native of Italy. Mrs. - Ranney, aged 84, wife of Mr. Amos Ranney. At Newtown, Capt. Stephen Gilbert, aged

At Pomfret, Mr. Amasa Goodell, aged 75. At Farmington, Miss Huldah Smith, aged 52.

COMMUNICATED. DIED in Suffield, February 9, 1824, Mrs. Grace Sheldon, widow of the late Capt. Simeon Sheldon, aged 95 years.

In her thirteenth year she was hopefully brought to see and feel her lost condition as a rebellious sinner against God, and by his grace to believe in the merit of the blood and righteousness of Christ, and to trust in Him as her God and Saviour.

As she ripened in age, she increased in the spirit of devotion; and enjoyed a degree of confidence in the grace and promises of God, which has been rarely manifested by the most zealous professors of the religion of Jesus.

Though she often complained of the coldness of her heart, and of the want of a spiritual mind, yet such was the fervency ofher spirit, in piety to God and good will to her fellow creatures, that among the numerous individuals who were frequently visiting her, but few left her presence without some new and serious impressions. Such was the uniformity of congenial was her life with her professions, that on hearing her pathetic addresses to the believer, to live to God and keep his command-We return our best thanks to our father and ments, or to the impenitent, to love God and to Congress, for his and their exertions to believe in Christ: no one would say " Physi-

Many years ago she selected the following words of Christ as the foundation of a discourse whites." -- Address of Ottawas Chief to the which might be delivered at her interment .-Matt. xxv. 37, 38 and 39th verses. "Then "From the report of the Agent, the Six shall the righteous answer him, saying ; Lord, Nations of Indians appear to be making considerable advances towards civilization. They or thirsty and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger and took thee in? or naked ing their lands, building comfortable houses, and clothed thee? Or when saw we thee sick, good fences, &c. At a number of the villages, or in prison and came unto thee?" Her funethey raise considerable English grain. There | ral was attended the day following ber decease, appears to be a spirit of industry among them; and a sermon was preached on the occasion at and a desire to excel each other in building the Meeting House of the 1st Baptist Church, least endeavour to do something for our poor houses, &c. The happy change which has by Rev. Asahel Morse, from the above menoppressed Indian brothers? I, sir, for one, been made in the habits of the Six Nations, is tioned words. Mrs. Sheldon many years ago, believe that a grand charge against us, at the said by the Agent to have been brought about, was a member of the strict Congregational great and awful day to which all are hastening in a great degree, by the smallness of their Church in this town, which was sometime faat the bar from whose decision there is no hunting grounds, and the scarcity of game, vored with the ministry of the Rev. Israel Hol-

After Mr. Holley left Suffield, the Church office of the Christian Secretary.

"A great change has taken place in the decayed and lost its visibility. Mrs. Sheldon never united with any church afterwards .-She possessed a very Catholic spirit and appeared to love all, who love the religion of Christ. She gave practical evidence that she had adopted the saying of an inspired Apostle. as her motto, " Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."

She left several children, and many grandchildren, and great grand-children, and an extensive circle of friends, by whom she will be remembered with much affection. "Bicssed are the dead, who die in the Lord."

INSTALLED

At Newport, N. H. Jan. 28th, the Rev. John Woods, over the Congregational Church and Society in that place. Sermon by the Rev. Phineas Cooke, of Ackworth.-Text, What doest thou here, Elijah ;

#### advertisements.

## JEREMIAH BROWN.

Offers for sale, at reduced prices, being on

#### 10 Hhd's Molasses, and 15 Bags Coffee.

J. B. once more informs those who are indebted to the late firm of BROWN & SAVAGE.

That additional circumstances render it necessary, that their concerns should be closed immediately. Those therefore, who neglect this call, will after the month of March next, find their Notes and Accounts, in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Feb. 23, 1824. \*4-3w.

VENDUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the estate of Daniel Skinner, late of Windsor, deceased, (household furniture excepted) will be sold at public Vendue, (if not previously sold at private sale) on the first day of March next, at Bissell's Inn in said Windsor. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ARVID MERRILL, Ex'r. Windsor, Feb. 16, 1824.

#### BOOK AUCTION.

ON Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, at half past o'clock, at the Store opposite the Post Office, lately occupied by Messrs. Baker & Dimock) a large and valuable collection of Bcoks, of the most approved Authors of Theology, History, Physic, Law, Belle Lettres, and Classics, elegant Quarto Bibles, and an assortment of Stationary. The catalogues are ready for delive. ry, and the Books for examination. The sale will be continued all the week.

SILLOWAY, Auctioneer. February 23.

## BARBER & ROBINSON, BOOK-BINDERS.

Execute all orders in their line in the neatest manner on favourable terms.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY, BAPTIST MAGAZINE, CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, PAMPHLETS, &c. bound in any style, plain or extra.

\*\* Any books sent to P. Canfield at the Office of the Secretary will be attended to.

A liberal discount to Library Companies or others who send a number of volumes at one

## Books, &c. For Sale Cheap.

Blank Books ruled and bound, to any

pattern. Hartford, Feb. 3, 1824.

## BAKER & DIMOCK. Merchant Tailors,

Have removed directly South of the State House,

No. 5, CENTRAL ROW, WHERE they will be happy to wait on those Gentlemen who have heretofore encouraged them by their liberal patronage-and those who wish their work done in the best and most

Pashiouable Stole.

All garments warranted to fit in the best manner, or no pay required. Particular attention paid to

CUTTING CUSTOM. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and Cheap for CASH. VESTINGS,

## CABINET FURNITURE.

FOR SALE,

Feb. 10, 1824.

A few rods south of Bennett's City Hotel, Main Street, an extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE.

Is now offered by the subscribers, among which are the following SIDE-BOARDS, of various descriptions, LOCKERS, SOFAS, do. BUREAUS, do. TABLES, do. BEDSTEADS, do. do. do.

MUSIC STOOLS, &c. &c. her daily deportment and conversation, and so Which will be sold as cheap as can be found at any Ware-Room in the State.

## LUMBER,

Of all descriptions taken in exchange. SANFORD & NELSON. Hartford, Feb. 3d, 1824.

## INSURANCE COMPANY

WILL receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by fire, every day in the week (except Sunday) at their office in Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House, State Street,

DANIEL ST. JOHN, Esq. of said Hartford, is appointed Surveyor. His acts in that capacity will be recognized as the acts of the

Company.
THOMAS K. BRACE, President. ISAAC PERKINS, Secretary.

## PRINTING

Executed with accuracy and despatch, at the

#### Bostry.

ELEGANT STANZAS, Written by an Officer long resident in India, on his return to England. From the London Magazine.

I CAME, but they had pass'd away,-The fair in form, the pure in mind,-And like a stricken deer I stray, Where all are strange, and none are kind Kind to the worn, the wearied soul, That pants, that struggles for repose : O that my steps had reach'd the goal Where earthly sighs and sorrows close.

Years have past o'er me like a dream, That leaves no trace on memory's page : I look around me, and I seem Some relic of a former age, Alone as in a stranger clime, Where stranger voices mock my ear; I mark the lagging course of time, Without a wish-a hope-a fear !

Yet I had hopes-and they have fled; And I had fears were all too true; Tily wishes too !- but they are dead, And what have I with life to do? Tis but to wear a weary load, I may not, dare not, cast away, To sigh for one small, still abode, Where I may sleep as sweet as they:

As they, the loveliest of their race, Whose grassy tombs my sorrows steep; Whose worth my soul delights to trace,-Whose very loss, 'tis sweet to weep; To weep beneath the silent moon; With none to chide, to hear, tosee : Life can bestow no dearer boon On one whom death disdains to free.

I leave the world that knows me not, To hold communion with the dead: And fancy consecrates the spot Where fancy's softest dreams are shed. I see each shade, all silvery white, I hear each spirit's melting sigh; I turn to clasp those forms of light, And the pale morning chills my eye.

But soon the last dim morn shall rise, The lamp of life burns feebly now,-When stranger hands shall close my eyes, And smooth my cold and dewy brow. Unknown I liv'd-so let me die; Nor stone nor monumental cross, Tell where his nameless ashes lie, Who sigh'd for gold, and found it dross.

#### MISCELLANY.

The following sermon is said to be from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and is now published from the MS. copy.

Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion, one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous.—1st Pet. iii. 8.

The Apostle, directing this epistle to the new converts, scattered over the provinces of Asia, having laid before them the great advantage of the religion which they had embraced, no less than the salvation of their souls, and the high price that it exacted painful homage, and honfor which they were redeemed, the precious blood of Christ, proceeds to explain as it is more unwillingly conferred? The to them what is required by their new profession. He reminds them, that they live among the heathen, of whom it must be supposed, that every one watched their conduct with suspicious vigilance; and indulge. that it is their duty to recommend right belief by virtuous practice; that their example, as well as their arguments may propagate the truth.

After some particular instructions, he extends his precepts to greater generality, and lays down a short system of domestic virtue, to be universally adopted, directing the new Christians,

First, to be all of one mind. By the union of minds which the apostle recommends, it must be supposed, that he means not speculative, but practical union; not similitude of opinions, but similitude of virtues. In religious opinions, if there was then any disagreement, they had then living authority, to which they might have recourse; and their business was, probably, at that time, more to defend their common faith against the heathen, than to debate any subtilties of opinion among themselves. It could not be the intention of St. Peter, that all men should think alike, either of the operations of nature, or the transactions of the state : but that those who thought differently, should live in peace; that contradiction of disputants, or opposition of party, (for such there must sometimes be,) should not canker the private thoughts, or raise personal hatred, or insidious enmity. He required that they should be all of one moral mind, that they should all wish and promote the happiness of each other, and that no one should hope for advantage by the miscarriage of another.

To suppose that there should, in any community, be no difference of opinion, is to suppose all, of whom that community consists, to be wise alike, which cannot happen; or that the understanding of one part is submitted to that of another; which, however, would not produce uniformity of opinion, but only of profession; and is, in important questions, contrary to that sincerity and integrity, which truth requires; and an infraction of that liberty, which reason allows. But that men of different opinions should live at peace, is the true effect of that humility, which makes each esteem others better than himself; and of that moderation, which reason approves, and charity commands. Be ve therefore all of one mind, let charity be the predominant and universal principle that pervades your lives, and regulates your actions.

Secondly, they are directed by the

postle, to live as men, which have compassion one of another.

The word which is rendered having compassion, seems to include a greater But the term used by St. Peter may mean mutually feeling for each other, or receiving the same impressions from the same Irish nation. things. The precept will then be conmind, each feeling by sympathy, the affections of another.

Sympathy, the quality recommended in the text, as it has been now explained, is the great source of social happiness. To gain affection, and to preserve concord, it is necessary, not only to mourn with those that mourn, but to rejoice with them that

Envy and cruelty, the most hateful passions of the human breast, are both counteracted by this precept, which commanded the Christians of Asia, and now commands us, who succeed them in the profession of the same faith, and the consciousness of the same frailties, to feel one for another. He whose mind is so harmonized to the interest of his neighbour, that good and evil are common to them both, will neither obstruct his rise, nor insult his fall: but will be willing to co-operate with him through all the vicissitudes of honour him that is exalted, to help him that is depressed. He will control all those emotions which compassion produces: he will not consider himself as made poorer by another's wealth, or richer by another's poverty; he will look, without malignity, upon superiority, either external or intellectual; he will be willing to learn of those that excel in wisdom, and receive instruction with thankfulness; he will be willing to impart his knowledge, without fearing lest he should impair his own importance, by the improvement of his hearer.

How much this generous sympathy would conduce to the comfort and stability of life, a little consideration will convince us. Whence are all the arts of slander and depreciation, but from our unwillingness to see others greater, or wiser, or happier than ourselves? Whence is a great part of the splendour, and all the ostentation of high rank, but to receive pleasure from the contemplation of those who cannot attain dignity and riches, or to give pain to them who look with malignity on those acquisitions, which they have desired in vain? Whence is the pain which vanity suffers from neglect, but our, which is received with more delight, Heathens. Although the destruction of ers, and therefore are such pleasures as the apostle warns the Christians not to

Thirdly, in pursuance of his injunctions to be of one mind, and to sympathise one with another, he directs them, to love as brethren, or (as it is otherwise translated from the original) to be lovers of the brethren. He endeavours to establish a species of fraternity among Christians; that, as they have all one faith, they may have all one interest; and consider themselves as a family that must prosper or suffer, together. The highest degree of friendship is called brotherly love; and the term by which man is endeared to man, in the lanrage of the gospel, is the appellation of rother. We are all brethren by our ommon relation to the universal Father; out that relation is often forgotten amongst the contrariety of opinions, and opposition of passions, which disturb the peace of the world. Ambition has effaced all natural consanguinity, by calling nation to war against nation, and making the destruction of one half of mankind the glory of the other. Christian piety, as it revived and enforced all the original and primeval duties of humanity, so it restored in some degree, that brotherhood, or foundation of kindness, which naturally arises from one common relation. We are brothers, as we are men; we are again brothers, as we are Christians; as men, we are brothers by natural necessity; but as Christians, we are brothers by voluntary choice, and are therefore under an apparent obligation to fulfil the relation; first, as it is established by our Creator; and afterwards, as it is chosen by ourselves. To have the same opinions, naturally produces kindness, even when these opinions have no consequence, because we rejoice to find our opinions approved by the judgment of another. But those who concur in Christianity, have, by that agreement in principles, an opportunity of more than speculative kindness; they may help forward the salvation of each other, by counsel, or by reproof, by exhortation, by example; they may recal each other from deviations, they may excite one another to good works.

Resolute thoughts find words for themselves, and make their own vehicles-Impression and expression are relative ideas. He who feels deeply will express strong-The language of slight sensations is naturally feeble and superficial.

#### Beckesiastical Bistory.

Continued.

Early in the fifth century a consideralatitude of signification than the word ble acquisition was made to the cause of compassion commonly obtains. Compas- Christin Ireland, by the labors of Succasion is not used, but in the sense of tender thus, a native of Scotland, and sent over regard to the unhappiness of another. by Celestine, Bishop of Rome. The name of this missionary was changed to that of Patrick, the titular saint of the

In the latter end of the fifth century nected and consequential; be all of one Clovis, properly the first king of France, was converted to Christianity. It has been attributed to the following circumstance: "When his army were giving way in a battle fought against the Alemans, he implored the assistance of Christ, (whom his queen had often represented to him as the Son of the true God) engaging to worship him as God, if he became victorious." Victory declared in his favor, and he accordingly became a Christian. From this event the title of Most Christian King, and Eldest Son of the Church, was ascribed to the kings of

Seriously to consider the nature of conversions to the religion of Christ, as they now obtained, how different were they from such as are the effect of that new birth, which is brought to pass by a power from above. Of the former kind, it is to be feared, were those which gave celebrity to the apostle of life, and dispensations of Providence, to Britain: Aspiring and ostentatious himself, his converts either retained their accustomed ferocity, or else substituted a puerile superstition for the sanctity of the tury, was the important debate of Christ's Gospel.

> OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE FIFTH CENTURY.

The fifth century has been eminently distinguished by the famous Pelagian controversy, which occupied the attention of the whole religious world. The projectors of this system were, Pelagius, a monk, and native of Britain, and Celestus, most probably a native of Ireland. The decisive articles of their creed appear derogatory from the glory of God, as they are gratifying to the pride of corrupt human nature. They asserted, "that man comes into the world as immaculate as Adam came from the hands of his Maker; and that it is in the power of every man to repent, turn to God, and believe in Christ, without the succors of the Holy Spirit :" To these they added "the doctrine of sinless perfection; or, that man may attain to such a degree of holiness in this life, as to live entirely without sin;" Opinions abundantly prevalent in all ages. and which ever have found support from the unsanctified sons of men, whether they assume the names of Christians or Pelagianism, in the very infancy of its existence, had been confidently asserted, indubitable memorials clearly evince that it has survived the united opposition of Africans, Gauls, and Britons, the edicts and penal laws of emperors, and the thun-

ders of councils. The celebrity of its intention is improperly attributed to Pelagius: Little doubt can be admitted, but the stamina of this noxious plant are innate in the heart of man; and the experience of all ages proves how favorable the pride of fallen humanity is to its luxuriant growth. An heathen above four hundred years before. had explicitly laid down the same principles as now were adopted by a professed ollower of Jesus Christ; Sunt enim ingeniis nostris semina innata virtutum, qua vitam natura perducerat-" We possess only certain mode of securing the peace by nature those principles of virtue, which, by a proper improvement, are sufficient for the purposes of a blessed life." It may be worth a serious inquiry, whether or not this doctrine of Cicero be not chargeable, as a consequence at least upon, every system but one. Can Socinianism, can Arianism, can Pelagianism, Arminianism, plead an exemption? Does it not belong to the Doctrine of Sov-

ereign Grace alone to exclude boasting In consequence of the opinions of Pelagius, the spirit of Augustin, the bishop of tems of particular, and universal redemppective systems.

A modification of the doctrine of Augusobtained the name Semi-pelagianism. He endeavoured to fix upon a certain temperature between the extremes of both; the inward, or special, grace is not necessary who justifieth the ungodly." to form the beginnings of religion in the soul, but that man is capable, by his own power, of faith and holiness; nevertheless, that none can persevere in religion

Lord and Saviour, to be cut out. After I am weak, then am I strong." the execution of this bloody sentence, the miserable sufferers were enabled to proclaim distinctly the divine honours of Jesus Christ. This remarkable event has of a future day.

of deplorable consequences. The Apolsubstitute, and performed its functions." plication, "and denied the existence of it turn sorrow into joy." the human nature, of Christ; and taught, that in him there was but one nature, which be termed the incarnate word, and thereby abrogated the whole human nature of Christ entirely."

or mixture, or confusion."

Neither of these definitions was general-

There he beholds one, whom the Scriptures style the Mighty God, engage in the him with his dying breath declaring the accomplishment of its glorious design; and, whilst he credits the Divine testimois adolescere licerat, ipsa nos ad beautam it as his highest wisdom, and finds it the of his own mind, to embrace the simple record which God has given of his Son. Thus he finds his mind unshaken amidst the wars of controversy; and holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience, he lives, looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God, even his Saviour Jesus Christ.

To be Continued.

Sanctification not the ground of hope.

" But desirable and precious as sanctification is, it is not, I trust it will never Hippo in Africa, was roused: With pe- be, the ground of my hope. Nor, were culiar energy he stood forth as the oppo- I as sinless as an angel in glory, could I formally disputed; and hence the reason sin for me, that I might be made the rightof the incantious manner in which several eousness of God in him. This right to ewriters of the preceding ages had expres- ternal life by believing in the Son of God, sed themselves upon those subjects; And is, in my view, equal in all who do so bethis incaution has afforded occasion for lieve, and as perfect and sure when they the advocates of the very different sys- first believe, as at the last moment of life; as perfect and sure in the thief on the tion, to boast of the antiquity of their res- cross, as in an apostle or martyr. An infant is as truly alive as a grown person, though all his members and faculties are tin and that of Pelagius was invented by in a state of weakness. Therefore, with Casian, a priest of Marseilles, and which respect to my acceptance, I would put my graces as much out of the question as my actual sins. That word suited me at first and will suit me to the end-" To him leading principles of which were, "that that worketh not, but believeth on him

Without Faith I am nothing.

" I long aimed to be something. I now

without the perpetual support of Divine thing. A cypher, a round 0 is by itself grace " This doctrine received a very a thing of no value, and a million of them considerable accession of advocates to its set in a row amount to no more than a sinsupport, and spread far and wide. It is gle one : but place a significant figure bethe same to which the Greek church fore the row, and you may soon express a strenuously adheres in the present day. | larger number than you can well conceive. The Arians, who had been severely Thus my wisdom is 0, my righteousness oppressed and persecuted by the rigor of is 0, my strength is 0. But put the wisthe imperial edicts, found, among those dom, power, and grace of Jesus before nations who were gradually overturning them, let me be united to him, let his powthe western empire, a peaceful retreat. er rest upon my weakness, and be magni-A recollection of the injuries they had fied in it, in this way I shall be something. sustained from the Catholics animated Not in and of myself; but in and from Him. them with a spirit of revenge, which man- Thus the apostle speaks of being filled ifested itself in perpretations of the great with all the fullness of God. What an aest cruelty. The Vandals in Africa, under mazing expression! Thus, so far as we Genseric, and Huneric his son, demolish die to self, Christ liveth in us. He is the ed their churches, and barbarously tor- light by which we see; He is the strength mented those who were inflexible in their by which we walk, and by his immediate avowal of the cause of truth. At this virtue and influence, all our works and time a circumstance occurred, which has fruits are produced. We have no suffibeen dignified with the title of a stupend- ciency in ourselves, but we have all-sufous miracle. Huneric, among other acts ficiency in Him, and at one and the same of barbarity, ordered the tongues of a time we feel a conviction that we can do number of those pious men, who adhered nothing, and an ability to do all things that to the doctrine of the true divinity of our fall within the line of our calling. When

Sabbath Morning Reflections.

"The Lord is risen indeed. This is his day, when we are called to meet in his house, and (we in this branch of his been so respectably authenticated, that family) to rejoice at his table. I meant we can scarcely doubt of its existence; to write vesterday, but could not. I trust but whether it may be abscribed to natu it is not unsuitable to the design and privral causes, or was the effect of miraculous ilege of this day, to give you a morning interposition, must be left to the decision salutation in his name; and to say, Come magnify the Lord with me, and let us ex-Frequently, and violently, in this cen- alt his name together. If I am not mistaken, I have met you this morning already. divinity agitated-a controversy prolific Were you not at Gethsemane; have you not been at Golgotha? Did I not see you linarians maintained, "that the man at the tomb? This is our usual circuit, Christ was not endowed with a human yours and mine, on these mornings, insoul ; but that the Divine nature was its deed every morning ; for what other places are worth visiting? what other ob-The Nestorians asserted, "that in the jects are worth seeing? Othis wonder-Saviour of mankind there were two per- ful love ! the blood of sovereign efficacy ! sons, of which one was divine, and the the infallible antidote which kills sin, cures other human." Entichus, to avoid these the sinner, gives sight to the blind, and extremes, invented another mode of ex life to the dead. How often have I known

JOHN NEWTON.

The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin. - 1 John i. 7.

The great and useful missionary SWARTZ At the fourth general council, held at died 1798. He gives us the following Chalcedon, it was agreed upon, "that in practical illustration of the above psssage. Christ two distinct natures were united in . A certain man on the Malabar coast,' one person, and that without any change, says he, "had inquired of various devotees and priests, how he might make atonement for his sins, and at last he was y satisfactory : the tumult of opinion, in- directed to drive iron spikes, sufficiently tead of being allayed, was considerably blunted, through his sandals ; and on these increased by attempts at explaining what spikes he was directed to place his naked has remained inexplicable to the present foot, and to walk 250 coss, that is, about 480 miles. If through loss of blood, or Happy for the serious, humble follow- weakness of body, he was obliged to halt, er of the blessed Jesus, that the word of he might wait for healing and strength. life, the scripture of truth, has been pre- He undertook the journey; and while he served by an invincible Providence for halted under a large shady tree, where his perusal. This he will find to be a light the gospel was sometimes preached; one to his feet, and a lamp to his path; and of the missionaries came and preached in fully adequate to all the purposes of Di- his hearing from the above mentioned vine information, on every article essen- passage. While he was preaching the tial to his present and future felicity. man rose up and threw off his torturing sandals, and cried aloud, 'This is what I want!' and he became a lively witness, great work of human redemption; hears that the blood of Jesus Christ does indeed cleanse from all sin.

Mr. Swartz directed his missionary exertions to a place where the inhabitants ny of his person and work, he is preserved were collaries or professed thieves; and from wandering in the endless labyrinth of what was the consequence ? Why we are vain philosophy. Ever tenacious of the told " that since Mr. Swartz had been a-Divine warrant of his faith, he considers mong them so often, and had formed congregations in those parts, they had heard nothing of robberies."-Buck's Expositor.

### Miterarp.

Literary Notices from the British Journals for December.

Another highly important work respecting Napoleon is now in the press .-We allude to the Journal of Dr. Antomarchi, who was the physician appointed after the departure of Mr. O'Meara, and who attended Napoleon in his last moments. We understand that some very extraordinary particulars relating to the Emperor will be divulged in this work.

The well known and learned Julius nent of the Pelagian heresiarch, and the have a better ground of hope than I have Klaproth, whose travels in the Caucasus warm abetter of the doctrines of the true at present. For acceptance, I rely, (O and Georgia appeared some years since, grace of God. It now became necessary, that I indeed did, ) simply, wholly, and and who accompanied a Russian embassy in the course of the controversy, to de- solely, upon the obedience unto death of to China, is preparing for publication, fine the Divine decrees, and the nature of my surety .- Jesus is my righteousness, from new and authentic materials, a Geospecial grace. Hitherto these truths had my life, and my salvation. I am still a graphical, Statistical, Historical Descripnot, in any considerable measure, been sinner; but he who knew no sin was made tion of the Empire of China and its Dependencies.

Another Quarterly Review is announced, entitled "The Westminster Re-

Captain Parry's account of his second voyage will appear this month.

Count Pecchio has in the press, a Diary of Political Events in Spain during the last year.

Pierce Egan, the author of "Life in London," is employed on a new work, entitled "The Life of an Actor," with descriptive plates.

A collection of the Reports of Bowstreet cases, made for the newspapers, is about to be published, with illustrative engravings.

A compilation of all the Memoirs relating to the Duke d'Enghein, translated wish I was more heartily willing to be no- from the French, is soon to appear.